Washington Sentinel

REVERLEY TUCKER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA. Subject to the decision of the National Con-14.41 Dead vention.

THE WASHINGTON SENTINEL is published Triweekly and Weekly by BEVERLEY TUCKER, Editor and Proprietor, Ward's Building, near the Capitol, City of Washington.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Tri-weekly per annum, in advance.......\$3 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. " " 6 months 5 00
" " 3 " 3 00
Two squares 1 year 12 00

All advertising for a less time than three months, will be at the usual rates—\$1 per square for the first three insertions, and twenty five cents Letters on business should be addressed

to JOHN SHAW, Sentinel office, Washington.

The CINCINNATI CONVENTION meets on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 2D.

TO OUR READERS.

As we leave for Cincinnati, to attend the proceedings of the Democratic Convention to assemble in that city on Monday next, we must ask the indulgence of our readers for a few issues, for lack of editorial matter. They will, we are sure, bear us testimony that we have that, we alone, conduct the editorial department, without other help than the occasional aid of kind friends, we feel that our appeal to them will be understood and appreciated.

We shall, by mail and telegraph, endeavor to keep our readers as accurately advised of the prospects and progress of matters connected with the Convention, as our close attention and judgment will instruct us.

We sincerely hope that upon whomsoever the nomination may fall, he will be worthy of the trust and confidence of our party. If he is so-success most certainly awaits us, and peace and quiet at home and abroad, may be confidently predicted for our common country.

THE PRESIDENCY AND THE CON-VENTION.

The road to the White House is so narroy and so difficult of access that but one politician can enter it at a time; and he who gets into that road, no matter by what means, expects everybody behind him to labor for his pleasure and the perpetuity of his power. Whoever ventures to advance and to go ahead o him is charged with disloyalty to the party, and treated not as an honorable rival, but a deadly foe. Even the right of the people to put a competitor upon this public road-a road which the wisdom of our institutions has made accessible to everybody-is either denied or resisted by the lucky favorite of fortune who has gotten the start and hugged the inside track. The treasure and patronage which the people conferred upon the President for their common and united welfare are used to resist their will and to prolong his power.

This is strongly and strikingly illustrated in the present case. Mr. Pierce started on the Presidential turnpike as the creature of accident and the favorite of fortune. He had not as much claim and title to the mighty position which he reached as many of our worthies had. Neither in peace nor in war did he ever contribute to the glory of his country. His merit consisted in the simple consistency of his public life. But to an equal share of any such merit many of our statesmen can assert a claim as valid as his. In wisdom, experience, abilities. and services, nobody of candor and sense would venture to compare him with Cass, MARCY, or BUCHANAN. Neither in natural powers nor the attainments of statesmanship is he comparable to many others in public or private life. And since the tide of time began, no one but Mr. Pierce ever made a voyage se prosperous and profitable is a craft so feeble. in a season so boisterous, and with nautical knowledge so scanty and superficial. He owes it to the bounty of Providence that he reached

Yet, not content with the good fortune which blessed him, he relies upon it as the natural result of superior merit; and, far from placing the obligation of gratitude upon himself, where it justly belongs, he insists that it attaches to the Democrats, and that the party cannot honorably dispense with his services! The logic of such reasoning is only equalled by the modesty which adorns it. It is easy to see how such graceless vanity gets possession of a feeble mind. The President is always surrounded by the receivers and expectants of office. To evince their gratitude, to secure his promises, and to retain their places, they extol the talents, the services and patriotism of their generous benefactor; and they never fail to censure and to depreciate everybody who does not prefer him for a second term. Long before any opponent can muster his forces or call the roll, the army of officials, in concerted order, have taken the field, have awed the timid, crushed the feeble, bought the purchasable and taken possession of every fortress. Every press, and every scribbler, who can be moved by the hope of reward, the fear of displeasure, or the pressure of want, is induced to create a belief that no other but the Ruler can be elected by the Democratic party. Such worthies have a common interest in supporting a Chief Magistrate who enables them to live without assistance from personal virtue, industry, or abilities.

The President, who listens to nothing but

the voice of praise, and who prefers the smoothness of flattery to the harshness of truth, very naturally mistakes the applauses of his ser-vants for the judgment of his fellow men. From the selfish breath of official applause, clouds of incense perpetually arise, while the bold and open hand of public opinion slaps the credulous victim in the face.

Instigated by vanity, ambition, and delusive counsels, the President employs the whole power and patronage of his exalted position to prolong his sway. But for such a purpose it is not easy to see what possible right the President has to use his public trust. If his private means were alone relied upon to pamper his appetite for office, neither the people nor his rivals would have anything to fear or to censure. But when public offices and Executive centracts, to the value of unaccounted millions. are notoriously dispensed to secure the continuance of power, the wishes and expectations of the people may be crossed and defeated by the corruption and venality of their own ser-

No thoughtful man, who has eyed the pro gress of events, can fail to perceive the general disposition of the country to reward Mr. BUCHANAN with the Presidential office. The reasons for this popular desire are so obvious, and have been so often discussed, that inspiration even could hardly shed another ray of light upon them. In all quarters of the country this disposition prevails. And yet, where ever the cunning avarice of power could lay of golden hand upon a pliant man, the people and their delegates have been wrenched asunder.

That Mr. BUCHANAN is not the favorite of many politicians, may be frankly conceded without admitting that it is a circumstance that detracts from the value of his claims. For politicians are neither indulgent nor impartial judges of a rival's claims. 'We have seen the smallest men in the bigest places; and the spectacle has excited a desire in everybody to turn his dazzled and aspiring eye to the lofty steep where

"Fame's proud temple shines afar." Washington is the city where the burning ights of political ambition have, converged to a focus; and where leading politicians, however ostensibly for others, are really for themselves. No wonder, therefore, that the people and their representatives do not invariably not often asked such indulgence; and now agree. Nor is this disagreement always the result of bargain and management. In the Federal city, so much is said and printed against every statesman who comes forward with the full blaze of public admiration upon him, that feebled and competing politicians willingly believe, and help to confirm, the charges which it is not their policy to dis-

Thus, it is stated, and we believe it, that from the noble commonwealth of Virginia both the Senators and twelve out of thirteen of the members of the House, oppose the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN, while her Governorspast and present-and the masses, too, prefer him to every body else, and desire the dele gates from that State to cast for him a unit-

Yet such is the honest confidence and broth erly feeling which Virginia Democrats manifest to each other, that in several districts where Mr. BUCHANAN is the certain and admitted favorite of the people, delegates have been chosen whose ardent and avowed preference was for another statesman. Nor in cases of that sort are written instructions or a formal pledge requisite to secure an honest and scruwill be equalled by the promptitude and honor with which he will discharge it. What, on a of the United States, and that all the power of federal and territorial governments should be hasty view, may seem unwise and productive exerted to redress these outrages, and to vinof danger, will result, we are sure, in the truest dicate the rights of the people thereof. fail to secure mutual confidence and respect; and, in and after the election, it will prevent all distrust, jealousy, and division. And all corrupt lobby over the Legislature, and the inwill unite in a long pull, and a strong pull, and

As no future sheet of ours may reach our brethren of the convention before they proceed to act, let us bere conjure them to weigh well their mighty trust, and to do justice to the canals have fallen, and the increasing deficits country and to themselves. The duty before them is no light and common one. For all that we hold most dear; all that our fathers alarm the already heavily burdened tax payers left us; all that glory venerates, and history preserves, is staked upon the wisdom of their

We expect to support with honest zeal and manly pride whatever standard-bearer may be chosen to unfurl our Democratic banner to the coming storm. But it is no light and trifling conviction which impels us to believe, that slighted and neglected Pennsylvania is justly entitled to the nomination of her noble son, and that he would impart more joy, and honor, and confidence to the Demo- of the money should be so applied as to put cratic party than any other nominee could in-

Should the Cincinnati Convention select the vessel of State from the waters of the Keystone, our gallant tars would conduct her with safety and delight to the port of destination. On such a staunch and noble ship, no eye would dare to cast a haughty and detracting glance. No tempest that could arise would shrowd which impelled her voyage would be stained or tattered by a hostile hand. Forward she would move along the mighty deep, free and fearless as the element below, with speed upon her prow, and terror in her tier.

The Right Spirit.

We understand that the students of the University of Virginia have held a meeting, and passed strong resolutions in favor of the course pursued by Mr. Brooks in the Sumner affair. They not only returned their thanks to the chivalrous Carolinian for the gallant manner in which he defended the rights of the South, but voted him a handsome cane to replace the one he broke in so good a cause. This is the right spirit. It is an example worthy the imi-tation of all our Southern Colleges. If Pro-fessor Silliman can render himself boarse in harranguing the students of Yale on the excel-

THE CONTRAST.

In order that any who may be in doubt as to which was the Democratic party in the State of New York, at the last fall's election, may have all possible light in determing the question for themselves, we reprint in full the resolutions adopted by the Syracuse Conventions of the 23d and 29th August, 1855, respectively: Resolutions of the National or "Hard'

Democratic Convention. Resolved, That the National Democratic arty of New York hereby re-assert, their nce and devotion to the principles of the National Democracy, and of the Constitutions that they adhere to, and sustain in theory and practice the resolutions of the Democratic Na-tional Conventions of 1848 and 1852, as containing the cardinal principles of the Demo-cratic party of the Union. They re-adopt them with hearty good will, believing that time and experience have demonstrated their purity and soundness, and the necessity for a strict adher-

ence thereto.

Resolved. That the lessons of the Fathers of Democracy teach frugality and economy in the administration of public affairs, and that we adhere to them as enduring articles of Demo-

Resolved, That we insist, as an article of ou creed, upon the well established Democratic doctrine of State Rights, of a strict construction of the Constitution, and the principle of non-intervention upon all domestic State questions-and that the peace and quiet of the country demand that it should be left to the cople of the Territories, as it pertains to the people of the States, to determine for them ves all local questions, including the subject of slavery, to the end that a subject so distur ing in its nature and influence, may be wholly excluded from the action of the Government of the Union; and that, in furtherance of these principles, we give our qualified adherence to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and oppose any effort to re-establish the Missouri prohibition Resolved, That the National Democracy i opposed to all secret political societies, and that the first principles of a free government demand open and unrestricted discussion is all matters of public concern; that the guarantees of freedom of religious faith and worship contained in our State and Federal Constitu-tions, lie at the foundation of our national liberties and prosperity; that any attempt to abridge the privileges now granted to aliens of becoming citizens and owners of the soi among us, or to affect the rights of adopted citizens to a full and equal participation in governmental affairs as defined by the Constitution, ought to be resisted as antagonistical to the genius of Republican institutions-an that we, as Democrats, recognize as evidence of fidelity or merit, no distinction of birth c religious creed, believing it is the mission of the Democracy to proclaim and maintain the great doctrines of civil and religious liberty. and to uphold and enforce the Constitution i its sublime principles of justice and equality.

Resolved, That we regard the Prohibitory
Liquor act, passed by the Legislature of this
State at its last session, as not only a violation
of the Constitution, but also as subversive of personal liberty and the rights of private pro perty; and that its repeal is, in our opinio

imperatively demanded.

Resolved, That all who agree in principl upon the leading questions of the day should act together regardless of minor consideration -that we cordially invite all who agree with u in the doctrine here enunciated, regardless of former associations, to unite with us in engrafting them upon the policy of the country out it is upon principle alone that we invite union. We denounce all coalitions of those holding hostile sentiments as unprincipled and demoralizing.
Resolutions of the Prec-Soil or "Soft"

Democratic Convention. Resolved. That while the Democracy of thi State will faith fully adhere to all the Compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the

pulous conformity to the wishes of the constitu-fide settlers, but for the forcible subversion of ent body. There, the ties of honor upon the the rights of its legal electors, not only as a delegate is all the security which the people violation of the peace of the Union and the want. Our knowledge of the Virginia people rights of the community assailed, but as distinctly subversive of the intent of Congress as enables us to assure our friends that no Vir- declared in the bill organizing the said Terriginia delegate will betray his trust; and that the tories, to leave the people perfectly free to form delicacy of the power confided to his keeping and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution

> appropriation and expenditure of the public ney by the Whig Administration of this State, the growing influence and power of a creasing and wasteful expenditures for canal repairs, as well as in all other departments of the Government, demand thorough and radical reform, so as to bring the Government back to republican frugality, economy and integrity. Resolved, That the condition to which the

which the revenue from year to year exhibit, have justified the worst forebodings of the Democrats of the State, and are calculated to with apprehensions of cumulative debts and endless taxation, and that the expenditure of the nine millions last granted by the people for the completion of the Public Works, is now so conducted as if continued to make it certain that when the whole sum authorized to be borrowed shall have been exhausted, the canals will not be practically benefitted thereby, nor the contracts completed, nor the work finished; and that in this view we are of opinion that the interests of the State, as well as of those who navigate the canals, and of the contractors themselves require that this system of expenthe whole of the canals in navigable order for the largest class of boats at the earliest prac-

Resolved, That the efforts and growing inclination of the Whig party to extend legislation beyond limits authorized by the Constitution, have proved detrimental to the best interests of the State. It is the daty of the Legislatur not less than the Judiciary to protect the rights of the citizen. A reckless disregard of these rights has led the Whig party of this State, shatter her spars, or perforate her hulk. No under the guise of suppressing intemperance and crime, to trench upon private property and personal liberty, against the plainest guaranties of the Constitution. This law should be repealed. Legislation should not supersede moral

> Resolved. That, while we concede to fellow-citizens the largest liberty of opinion and action in civil affairs, we deprecate and protest against the Know nothing organization and its principles, and all parties whose aim. by secret oaths and pledges, or by intimidat is to deprive any portion of our people of the free exercise and profession of religion and worship, without discrimination or preference. guarantied to them by the Constitution of the ate and of the United States, that we regard the exclusion of the masses fleeing from tyrannical oppression in the Old World to the enjoy ment of well-regulated liberty here, not only angenerous, but as the reversal of a policy which has largely contributed to the prosperity Resolved, That the National Administration

has our hearty concurrence and commendation

tors, and to arrest improvident and corrupt expenditures; that the system of rigid account ability to which disbursing officers have been-held, the scrutiny and vigilance with which defalcations have been detected and exposed, the attitude assumed in support of the American name abroad, as well as the important treaties with foreign Governments, extending the system of commercial reciprocity and freedom of trade, are marks of an honest and faithful De-

moeratie Administration. Resolved, That we congratulate the Demo-eracy of the Union upon the signal victories ad which have been recently won by their politica the brethren in Virginia, Tennessee, North Caro lisa, Alabama, and Texas, and that we are encouraged by their success against the old Federal Whig party in its last disguise and under its new name, to hope for the success of the united Democracy of this State against its traditional enemy under whatever organization

or form of coalition it may present itself.

Resolved, That we regard the invitation put forward by the enemies of the Democratic party in this State to the Democratic electors thereof to form new coalitions of fusions under new and deceptive party titles, as the device of politicians who only aim to perpetuate their ascendancy in the State government for selfish and corrupt purposes.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS-ARBI-

TRATION. Within the past week, the distant papers have foreshadowed, by telegraph, the fact that the President intended to communicate to Congress a message on the subject of Central American affairs, more particularly involving the question of the proposed arbitration, on the part of the Government of Great Britain, concerning our respective differences as to the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The President, on Thursday, communicated that message to the Senate, but, as it was not read before that body, we can only repeat what we have heard, namely: that the Executive declines arbitration upon the general subject, but is willing to leave to the determination of eminent men of science of both countries the question of the rightful limits of the establishment at the Belize, whether the Bay Islands do or do not belong to Honduras, and what extent of country is embraced in the

term "Mosquito Coast." Mr. Dallas, it is further said, has been in structed to enter into a communication with Lord Clarendon on the subject, to ascertain whether existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation; and if they cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbi tration of those points of difference, as to which alone this method of settlement seems requisite or applicable.

WHAT MORE DO YE WANT!

With JAMES BUCHANAN as the nominee he Cincinnati Convention, the Democracy will have a candidate who can command success in the coming campaign, who has earned and who enjoys the confidence of all parties at home, and the high consideration of all foreign

With him, all sections of the Union will feel hat the Constitution has a vindicator. All men believe that under him, there will be no kitchen cabinet. But that he will collect around him a cabinet of safe advisers, men of experience, of vigor, and having the nation's

That he will exert himself to allay sectiona strife, to extend our commerce and the demand for our produce by new treaties, opening new and widening old channels.

It is due alike to Mr. BUCHANAN, whose pon enables him to ensure triumn Resolved, That we regard the organization Democratic party, as to the party itself, to place in the Presidential chair, one who will a confederate of stouter skull than "backbone grace it with dignity and fulfil all its duties got a sound drubbing for infamous conduct, or with fidelity and promptitude.

The sober thought of the nation, coming of his nomination.

To put him aside vet again, when his native State, second to none in service to the Democracy, presents him for acceptance, with victory in his hand, would be to promulgate a doctrine that ability, long experience, long service, long tried fidelity are no necessary requisites to honor, but that the Presidency is a scrub race, in which only inferiority contends. The long and noble race in which statesmen and patriots have contended, is to be supplanted by the baser sort, in which every political back in the ablest and the best.

Let delegates beware of converting Cincinnati into a slaughter-house in which patriotism is butchered on the altar of spoils.

The only claims preferred for the selection of General Pierce, are his eleventh hour services. Do these claims require for payment wo Presidential terms?

The parties who support him for these late ervices, admit the propriety of honor to the deserving and yet would ignore the longer, ore numerous and more valuable services of Mr. BUCHANAN.

It is the duty of the South, most especially nder the issues presented for the campaign, to give to the North Democratic States the right to name the man under whose lead they consider victory most certain.

Of all the States in the Union, to Pennsylvania, immeasurably before all others, is the South indebted for a respect to their rights and for her constant vindication of them.

Were Pennsylvania to wheel into the freeoil ranks, as have done Ohio, New York, and New Hampshire, perilous indeed, would be the ectional strife. Let the South consider this matter, and no longer slight the claims of this powerful and always faithful State.

New Hampshire has had her reward, but she fell off from the good faith, repudiating the

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. The meeting of the Board of Visitors to the University, which took place on Monday last, resulted in several additions to the professional department, and a division of the chair of Ancient Languages. A chair of History and General Literature together with that of Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany, was created. Latin and Greek were assigned to two professors, the former of which Dr. Harrison retains. These changes were found to be necessary, and they indicate the increasing prosperity of our noble University. There are 558 students now in attendance.

The Charlotteville (Va.) Advocate notices lencies and beauties of Sharp's rifles, surely no one can blame our Southern students for sticking up to Mr. Brooks — Southside Dem.

In the exercise of the veto power to protect the treasury from being made the spoil of specula and Kanawa canal.

From the Richmond Examiner. The Logic of Sharp's Rifles Kicking Back-

The beating of Charles Sumner in the Senate chamber last Thursday, is the natural consequence of the power and ball gasconade and rant with which the fanatics of the North

Not long ago an aged citizen of Maryland. pursuing a fugitive slave across the line of Mason and Dixon, under the authority of the laws and Constitution of the Union, was waylaid on his journey by bandits in league wit ly assassins. The venerable Gorsuch was not the first or last citizen of the South, by very many, who has been thus murdered in cold blood by the Sumner confraternity whilst law fully exercising a privilege guaranteed by the

of Virginia went to Bostou, Sumner's imme-diate vicinage, in pursuit of a negro man, Anthony Burns, whom some emissary of the Sumner fraternity had stealthily spirited away from Richmond. The valiant fanatics of the town of Boston, characteristically courageous on their own muck heap, rose up to the numbe of many thousands, for the purpose of prevent-ing a single unarmed citizen of the South from reclaiming his negro man. A few patriotic soldiers were called out to protect the single citizen against the multitude of angry assailants, and succeeded in awing the ferocious mob into a discreet avoidance of an open assault upon the Virginian. Nevertheless, an pect to the laws, whilst accidentally isolated a crowd of these Boston Thugs, was marked as a victim and murdered by an assassin who was never discovered, and who proved himself as expert in the art of secret murder, as any pick-pocket ever did in the legerdemain of se

Emboldened by impunity in many like secret murders and acts of unprecedented outrage, this Thug fraternity proceeded to make arrange ments for carrying on such transactions by th wholesale; and accordingly obtained acts of incorporation for the purpose, under the name of Emigrant Aid Societies. What acts of rapine, murder, and brutality have we not heard speakers defend and extol during the progress of this aid movement, and during the heyday of Sharp's rifle fanaticism at the North! Ward Beecher sermonises from the pulpit in the name of God and the Prince of Peace in defence of murdering Southern people in Kansas by means of Sharp's rifle An octagenarian professor in New Haver boasts that he burns with a desire to shoot border ruffian" with a rifle of Sharp's manufacture, and has publicly exhorted pupils yet in their teens, to unite with the Killems who figured noisily in the congregation in contributing the deadly instruments to the aid of aboli-

ion emigrants in Kansas. The telegraph is bringing us accounts of the logic and gasconade of the Sumner fraternity. Southern men and Government officers have taken the Beechers, Sillimans and Sumners of the North at their word, and meet their minions as insurrectionists with Sharp's rifles in their hands deserve to be met. Let us await the result quietly, for there is no probability of but one issue. Who felt any surprise at bearing of the attempted murder of Sheriff Jones, while lying in his tent at night, by a secret assassin shielded by the cover of darkness? This was but a link in the chain of secret and cowardly murders of which that of Gorsuch was one, and that of the Irish lad

From the Richmond Examiner. On the Snobbish Cant we are Hearing Refuge for Abolitionist Cowards and Sinuderers.

The Sillimans, Beechers, and Parkers of the orth, who have been desecrating the Houses of God for so many months past, with fiendish exhortations to murder and bloodsbed, and pot valiant twaddle about Sharp's rifles; are now rolling up the whites of their eyes to heaven in tives now in the House of Commons is Mr. the Senate chamber at Washington-wherein tion on account of the impunity he supposed it would afford him. Singular ideas of sanctity from all parties, would sanction the propriety have these evangelists of assassination-who can see no desecration in converting the House of God into a recruiting station for bandits and filibusters, and yet can detect a most hor rible crime in caning a coward in the Federal Senate chamber on the very spot which he had mself selected for indulging in the infamous

But these fiery apostles of the creed of Sharp's rifles are aided and abetted by better people, who knit their countenances in horror over the simple act of caning a man whom they admit to have deserved it, in the Senate chamber of the Union, after the adjournment of that august body. Do not these people see that, however we may lament the necessity of land has as good a show for preference as the caning men who seek to turn the halls of Congress into a Coventry for cowards, from the ents and windows of which they may insult States and statesmen at will; yet, that the purpose to which these cowards seek to devote those halls, would subject them to grosser and viler desecration than occasional acts of personal chastisement? If you spare the rod you from inflicting just punishment upon the adepts in insult and detraction, will you make it a point of pride with them to excel each other in the malignity and asperity of these vitupera-

The good and brave men of an earlier day regulated these affairs of personal chastise ent by the code of honor, which required other theatres to be chosen for the adjust of insults than the Congressional halls. But our day, disciples of the "higher law" invaded these balls, and brought along with them very refined compunctions of conscience against the orderly and courteous articles of the olden code. .These men claim the right to indulge in the larguage of insult and billingsnity from that personal responsibility which has always been held to attach to such language

whoug honorable gentlemen.

What then is the alternative left to those pon whom they lavish their opprobriou ithets?-Either to consent that the inal halls shall be converted into rivals of the fish market in billingsgate coarseness and filthiness of speech; or else to inflict summary and prompt personal chastisement upon the

It will be an evil day for the Union when had not ceased to flow. the Capital at Washington shall be decided to and when men, fresh from Sharp's rifle exhortations, Boston lectures, and secret murders, shall be allowed to plead immunity from per sonal responsibility for insult, on the score of of the privilege of Congressional halls! There omptly and successfully put in practice by eston Brooks, of South Carolina.

We forget which of the Cæsars it was who atoned for a multitude of sins by abolishing the privileges of the sacred temples of Greece, as asyla of worthless villians-temples which Tacitus describes as having become filled with the arrival at Milton, on the Rivenna river, of profligate outcasts of both sexes, with perpetrators of capital crimes, with fugitive debtors and with every sort of offenders against law. Let us not permit the halls of Congress to be used

as asylums of refuge for every demagogue who may seek to escape the personal castigation due to every public slanderer, by converting them into sanctuaries of insult and defamation. It will not do to allow such characters immunity in the high places of our government. Better that the Senate chamber should witness every have been making the land ring for several day a merited flaggellation like that of which years past.

Not long ago an aged citizen of Maryland. ing and insulting tongues like his should have a free charter to exercise themselves with impunity in that conspicuous and exalted theatre

From the Irish News The Irish Representatives -- Past and

A distinguished American visiting Europe some few years since, in speaking on an occa-sion half public, half private, told with a touch sion half public, half private, told with a touening effect, as a proof of the deep love which
Irisbmen, however distant, bear their father
country—that he had watched one evening, a
band of immigrants returning from a day's
labor, in the West, and as they broke into one
of those wild, melancholy songs, which belong
to the national music, never though he had Not long after that brutal murder, a citizen travelled in many regions, had the softest strains that floated round the revels of the East; thrilled the heart with such mingled agony and rapture, as did that simple song—a memento, perhaps, of want and poverty and toil, and of a land so poor as to drive away er children, but still a memento of their na And so it is. Though driven from the na

ive forest, and scattered to pasture over every

portion of the earth, the deer even turn to the ountain from which they first drank, and catch

very echo that comes from the old places, oftened and sweetened by the distance. It is softened and sweetened by the distance. It is this feeling which prompts us from time to time to present on our page a reflection of things in our own dear land, as they pass. Both Bacon and Talleyrand, wise men in their way, have a maxim that—the friend who is faithfully fast to his first friend, may be who is latinfully last to his life; friend, hay be relied on by his second. Irishmen will not love America the less that they love Ireland more. It is well, too, that Irishmen should really understand how politics at home, clouded rom clear vision by the dust which personal and party prejudice and conflict have thrown ap-really stand. With this view, we purpose to sent, by way of opening, a series of of the present representation of Ireland, which drawn by a hand cunning in the subject and unsteadied by a quiver of personal or party

predilection, may be relied on—as, if not glow-ag, at least truthful photographs. Those who have visited the beautiful churches abroad, in an hour when the sacred Host is absent, and the ever wakeful lamp which stands ts sentinel is extinguished, must have marked he lonely and melancholy air that hangs around the place. The rapture of adoration, the con-solation of sorrow which its inspiring presence imparts, is lost—and a dreary, chilling coldness is over all. So is Ireland, with that Parliament, which gave her life, and from whose presence her children gathered inspiration, borne to another land. It would need, indeed, a cold heart to look without emotion on that spot where Grattan stood and Curran spoke, and Plunkett threw his thunders with a giant arm. Money changers now violate a nation's temple, and the deserted city of Bruges, with its nobles led-its trade gone-its streets dripping and mouldy, presents not a more cheerless look than the wasted city which whipes and cowers around that temple. Ireland's glories are those of the oast, and its beauty that of a monument. Its ccasional wretched fits of gaiety sound like convivial enjoyments in a poor-house or a

quence has been gradually growing dimmer, until it may now be said to be wholly extin-guished. With the elevation of Mr. Keogh to the Bench, and the departure of Mr. Duffy, who, though not an orator, had a national love and onthusiasm which supplied its place, the scintillations which had even the material of growing into a light, have gone out. The ablest Cairns, of Belfast, and he is an English lawyer, with English legal aspirations, and more remarkable for his compact accumulation of facts and closeness and vigor of their application, than for any more shining order of eloquence For some time after the plunder of the Irish Parliament, Plunket and Grattan sustained in the British House the Irish reputation for eloquence; but no effort of theirs, in the soil to which they were transplanted, was equal to those which sprung from them on the parent earth. The trees still stood proudly alongside their conveyed, but they lacked, once uprooted, that sap and vigor which gave strength to their trunk, and beauty to their bough. The wild, dishevelled glory of Grattan, and the prophetnis inspirations the first time he stood in the British Parliament, are most graphically pictured by Pitt, upon whom his eloquence produced an electrifying impression. And Plun-ket's speech on Catholic Emancipation, in reply to Peel, with its sentence upon sentence balls, was a giant piece of as a rush of cannon Parliamentary artillery. But neither of these forts were equal to the splendid struggle of both for the life of that parent, upon whose bosom they had drank the inspiring theme. The one died broken and dejected; the other, ike so many anti-English Hannibals, Capua in the British treasury, and subdued his sinew in soft recline upon the rosy cushion of the bench. Scarcely had these two lights been extin-

nished, when there arose above the Parliaentary horizon two other Irish luminaries scarce lesser brilliancy, though of different order, who claim a column in this brief prelimi hary sketch of the decline and fall of the Irish epresentation to its present stricken state.

The Emperor of Russia has issued the folowing manifesto on the subject of his approaching coronation:

"We, Alexander II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., make known by these presents:
"When we ascended our ancestral throne of

Russia, the Grand Duchy of Finland, and the brone of Poland, which is inseparable from it. n the midst of severe trials both for us and our country, we resolved in our heart to defer our coronation so long as the thunder of arms was not silenced within the limits of our realm, and the blood of our glorious Christian warriors, who had signalized themselves both deeds of rare courage and by self sacrifices,

"Now that beneficent peace is restoring to afford immunity for insulting and standerous Russia her former tranquility, we intend, in speech against States and Representatives; conformity with the example of the former pious Emperors, our predecessors, to be crownand at the same time to have our dearly be loved consort, the Empress Maria Alexanmoral convictions against deadly conflict, and drowns, participate in the same. While we thus make known to our faithful subjects is but one mode of preserving the sanctity of our intention, which, with God's help, shall be these halls from the desecration of "backbone" carried into execution in the month of August less Sumners and foul-tongued panegyrists of of this year, we invite them at the same time to peace according to the Sharp rifle doctrines of join their prayers to ours that God's blessing for the purpose of ascertaining from the Mar Silliman and Beecher; and that is the mode so may descend on us and on our government; that God may help us, while placing on our good of the nations that are put under our rule ; and may Almighty God enlighten all our thoughts and inspire all our acts by the bestown of His holy spirit. ALEXANDER.

The egg trade of Plymouth, Ohio, in twenty two days ending on the 17th instant, amounted to 13,442 dozen.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 23. KANSAS AFFAIRS

The long gathering atorm seems at last about to break upon this battle field of Southern rights. To those who have watched it with discerning eyes, the present position of affairs will appear to be simply the fruit of inevitable causes. From the beginning collision has seemed to be unavoidable, though postponed v this or that circumstance.

What will be the limits of a war begun under

such exasperation, it is impossible to foretell. It has in it all the elements of a deep, long nursed civil feud, to which the North and the

South are committed parties. The news of a battle in Kansas will ring through the land, exciting to exultation or resentment the opposing sections of the Union. Blood we know is a maddening draught, and blood spilled in Kansas is likely to feed a flame throughout this Union which blood alone can extinguish. The position which the South occupies in this matter cannot fail to be this matter cannot fail to be a source of pride to her sons. On the side of law, and entrench ed in her constitutional rights, she has calmly awaited the onset of abolition lawlessness. Her sons in Kansas, though stigmatized as "border ruffians," have acted with moderation and forbearance. Every outrage committed against law has been on the side of the aboli-tionists, who, backed by the fanaticism of the North, have sworn to drive out or extinguish slavery in Kansas. They have rushed madly on, in spite of remonstrance, Executive warning, and the certainty that the most desperate

esistance awaited them.

And now that the issue is come, and face to face the South confronts her enemies in Kansas
—now that violence threatened to swallow up
peace, and the whole country thrills with anxiety as to what the "next news" shall bemay we not remember with satisfaction what South Carolina has come in behalf of Kansas, and pointing to that band of gallant spirits who have in keeping her honor and rights, demand for them not only sympathy, but real, practical support? Never was money expended in a worthier cause, and never more pru-dently; for Kansas is an investment for pos-terity—for those who are hereafter to enjoy the fruits of our zeal in defence of the institutions of the South. The changes which break around us daily leave to the South no alternative but to press on or be destroyed. Fine-drawn speculations never yet saved a people or a cause. And so long as rivalry is the law of national life, her path will be cumbered with obstacles which can only be surmounted by ctivity and courage.

Extract from a letter to the St. Louis Demoerat from its regular correspondent, dated,

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., May 16, 1856. I left Lawrence yesterday forenoon, on foot, and arrived in this city at midnight. The road runs through the Indian Reservations-the most fertile, beautiful, well watered and heavily imbered section of the Territory: but a journey on foot by this route, at this section of the year, is far from agreeable. Branches and marshes and mud holes have to be crossed, and some of he streams are so swollen that it is necessary for a traveller to disrobe to an extent that would otally disqualify him from introduction to a lady. If the next man who travels it escapes without a cold, he will be more lucky than either my companion or myself

Mr. Slocum, the first free State mayor of this city, has just arrived from Lecomption, with a etter from Gov. Shannon to Col. Sumner. nature of its contents is unknown. He was in the camp near Lecompton yesterday, and says that there are from 800 to 1,200 men there. If Col. Sumner's troops are ordered out, there wil

In the absense of that which in every country The rabid men in Lecompton hate the soldiery. gives it sustenance, Irish Parliamentary elo-They recently discovered, to their astonishment, that a large majority of them sympathize with the people of Lawrence. They say that the troops cannot be relied on. This is the reason why Governor Shannon permitted the Marsha o call out the "law and order" anarchists.

Mr. Oliver is here. I had a talk with him

this morning. He returned from Westport on I told him that I had been informed that he five inflammatory speeches to the invaders from

He said he hoped some man would testify to such statements under oath. He would instantly cause him to be arrested for perjury, resign his seat in the committee, insist on witness, and deny the charge in general and

He said on his honor as a gentleman, that he never voted in Kansas, never offered to vote, never thought of voting, never advised any man o vote, but on the contrary, tried to dissuade men from voting. He made a speech, or several speeches, to the Missourians; but instead of being of an inflammatory character, he said they were rather ultra conservative in tone and

As he will call witnesses to substantiate these statements, which, however, I am ready to be leve without any other evidence than his word, I will not anticipate the testimony on this point by stating the "points" he made in his remarks the Missourians on the 30th of March.

Yesterday afternoon the congressional in-vestigating commission held a secret session. Eye witnesses of the cowardly marder of Mr. Brown, of Leavenworth, were examined under The men who murdered him have never been indicted yet, for they were members of the "law and order" party, &c. I went over to Platte county immediately after dinner, in order to ascertain whether any

State to aid in enforcing the Draconian code of the Borons of Kansas. I could ascertain nothing at Weston. I therefore went to the vicinity of Platte City; took supper at the house of a pro-slavery man, and lirected and listened to the conversation of half a dozen loungers who were congregated

companies of armed men were leaving the

around the door.

One of them remarked that he had been at Platte City in the forenoon, and had seen "Old Dave" there, who said that he "didn't intend to go over to Kausas again till there was fightng to be done, and then, by G-d, he would e round "

I slept in a house near the banks of the Missouri, and returned to this city about ten o'clock. I met Mr. John Hutchinson, who left Lawrence on Thursday morning, and arrived

He was sent by the citizens of Lawrence with a note to Colonel Sumper, commander of the troops at Fort Leavenworth requesting him, if he could not assist the citizens in defending their town, at least to sustain a body of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob which threatens it from proceeding to sanguinary ex-tremities. He declined it.

The majority of the investigating committee also called on Colonel Summer for the same purpose this morning. He replied, he wished he could do something, but he had no power

to move without orders.

Mr. Hutchinson says that a meeting of the citizens of Lawrence was held on Wednesday morning, to see if any peaceable measures threatened them from coming into town.
On Tuesday evening Mr. Cox a pro-slavery

citizen of Lawrence, at the request of Mr. William Hutchisson, went up to Lecompton that God may help us, while placing on our bead the imperial crown, to take upon us the oath and vow to live solely and alone for the Cox staid with Mr. Donalson till night, and returned to Lawrence on Wednesday morning. He said that he asked Mr. Donalson if he would be able to control those men if they entered the town?

Mr. Donalson replied, "I don't know that I Can."
He then asked the Marshal if anything could

be done on the part of the people of Lawrence